EXCHANGES

One of the best ways of adding to a collection is by the method known as exchanging. A collector in one part of the country may find species which are rare, or altogether unknown, in another part of the country. By a system of exchanges with other collectors he is able to supply the gaps which may exist in his collection. No one, however, cares to effect exchanges with collectors who are careless or slovenly in the preparation of their specimens, or inaccurate in naming them. A collector who contemplates making an exchange should, as the first step, prepare double lists, in one of which he gives the names and the number of specimens of either sex of the butterflies which he is able to offer in exchange; in the other he sets forth the things which he desires to obtain. The first list is said to be a list of "offerta "; the second is a list of "desiderata." As an illustration of the manner in which such lists may be conveniently arranged, I give the following:

OFFERTA

Papilio turnus, J* 3; $ 4.
Dimorphic var. glaucus, 9 6.
Colias alexandra, $ 4J $ &

DESIDERATA

Papilio ultra, <j>.
Papilio brevicauda, orange-spotted var.

The collector who receives these lists of offerta and desiderata will be able to decide what his correspondent has which he desires, and what there may be in his own collection which the correspondent wishes that he can offer in exchange; and the process of exchange is thus immediately facilitated.

Persons who exchange insects with others should always be extremely careful as to the manner of packing the specimens, and the directions given in the introductory portion of this book should be very carefully followed. Too much care cannot be tafceu in preventing damage to specimens in transit

Genus **ANCYLQXYPHA, Feldcr**

Butterfly. —*Very* small, the antennae very short, the club straight, bluntly pointed. The palpi have the third joint long,